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## THE HOME MAILS.

### TO DEPART.

May 4th.—Formosa via Koolung, Shang-  
hai, North China, Japan via  
Moj, Victoria, B.O., Seattle,  
and United Kingdom via  
Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s.  
Sado Maru.  
May 5th.—Europe via Siberia, at noon,  
per s.s. Mongolia.  
May 5th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan,  
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United  
States, South America, and  
Canada via San Francisco, and  
United Kingdom via Canada, at  
noon, per s.s. Mongolia.  
May 7th.—Straits, Ceylon, Aden,  
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at  
11 a.m., per s.s. Sardinia.  
May 11th.—Shanghai, North China, and  
Japan via Moj, Victoria, B.O.,  
Seattle and United Kingdom  
via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s.  
Shinyo Maru.  
May 11th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,  
per s.s. SHINYO MARU.  
May 13th.—Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles and  
United Kingdom, at 11 a.m.,  
per s.s. MIYABAKI MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to  
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,  
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## NOTIFICATIONS

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No. 2, Pender Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [54]

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### TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 10 " "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 " "  
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 10 " "  
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 15 " "  
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 10 " "  
2.45 " " 3.15 " " 15 " "  
3.15 " " 3.45 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
1.30 p.m. and 3.45 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.  
Every Quarter-Hour.  
**SUNDAYS.**  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "  
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 15 " "  
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "  
7.00 " " 8.15 " " 10 " "  
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Hongkong 29th May, 1914. [46]

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

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11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30
7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30

\* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.H.R. Time.  
The above times do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.  
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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914 [51]

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FRANK L. COOKE,  
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[20]

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1st February, 1915. [37]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [50]

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## JOCKEY CLUB AND ASCOT.

## SHEORN OF ALL ITS FESTIVITIES.

## EPSOM LEFT FOR DECISION.

The Jockey Club last month decided that racing should continue and that there was no reason to reverse their decision of last September. That racing should be carried out where local conditions permit and the feeling of the locality is not adverse from the meeting being held. The social side of Ascot is to be curtailed. The advisability of limiting races to mornings will be considered. The preponderating feeling was that to abandon racing would inflict enormous losses on towns and places wholly dependent on the sport, and would mean almost ruin to horse breeders. Lord Villiers stated that there had never been any intention on the part of the King to attend Ascot.

The meeting was held at Lord Derby's house, Stratford-place. The following were the decisions regarding Ascot and Epsom:-

ASCOT.  
Royal enclosure to be closed.  
No luncheon tents.  
No special trains.  
Social element to be entirely eliminated.  
Advisability of racing ending before luncheon to be considered.

Decision to be left to the stewards, with full power to apply for the abandonment of the meeting.

Subsequently the Stewards of the Ascot meeting stated that in view of the altered conditions under which it was evident the Ascot meeting would have to take place they are considering whether it will be found practical to hold the meeting or not.

The following is the official report of the meeting issued by the Jockey Club:- Captain Greer (steward) was in the chair, and there were also present:- Lord Wolverton and Lord Villiers (stewards), Sir E. Cassel, Mr. H. Chaplin, Lord Coventry, Lord Chesham, Lord Derby, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Downe, Lord Dunsany, Lord Durham, Lord Falmouth, Mr. H. W. Fitzwilliam, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Lord Harewood, Mr. Arthur James, Sir R. W. R. Jardine, Captain Laing, Mr. F. W. Lambton, Mr. J. M. Larnach, Lord Lonsdale, Sir C. Mathews, Mr. R. A. Oswald, Sir Ernest Paget, Lord Penrhyn, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir E. Scott, Lord Sefton, Mr. G. D. Smith, and Sir J. Thursby.

The secretary read the following telegram from the Duke of Portland:- "I am going to see my brother and many men from here. They leave, I believe, at once for the war. Please explain my absence from the meeting."

The secretary read a statement from the Duke of Portland, which first expressed pleasure that the wounded in the Epsom hospital were not to be moved and continued:-

"I believe that, on the whole, it would be better to suspend racing for a time, especially the holding of the large and small meetings might or might not follow their example. I am aware that I expressed a contrary and perhaps immature opinion last autumn, but now after the lapse of several months it seems to me the situation has undergone a complete change. We were then only at the beginning of the great war."

"It is impossible, I believe, for any man to indicate the stage we have reached now, but it cannot be gainsaid that we are at a very important crisis of our affairs and that we are apparently on the eve of further developments the results of which may be far-reaching. There may be losses in life to the nation which it is impossible to estimate. That point, I feel, is one too painful and too full of anxiety on which to dwell. I certainly do not wish to pose as an historian, but in my opinion, to compare this war with any previous war is like comparing a mountain with a molehill, and to base a judgment as to the course we should adopt now upon the course which was pursued in this country in previous wars is absolutely futile."

Considering, then, the magnitude of the struggle, I hold that nothing should take place at this time which might possibly distract the attention or the energies of the nation from the one supreme object in view, and to the attainment of this object it does not seem to me that continuance of racing is likely to conduce."

LORD CREWE.  
Parliament in the past has deliberately and prudently entrusted the control and organisation of this vast business to the Jockey Club, and there is no prospect of its desiring to interfere now unless in the totally incredible event of the clubs insisting on the unhampered continuance of racing in opposition to the needs of national defence.

I feel sure that the stewards and the local managers of race meetings will pay due regard to two particular considerations by which they may be affected—the limitations which may be placed on railway traffic by the needs of the public service and the difficulty which may exist in some cases in supplying an adequate police force. Nor do I doubt that they will consider the expediency according to varying circumstances of closing or of limiting particular rings or enclosures, as in cases where they find it desirable of reducing the facilities for the sale of intoxicants.

Subject to these conditions, I trust that in particular the meetings at Epsom, Ascot, and Goodwood, which supply tests of form for all ages, will be held—"Hear, hear"—though in a different atmosphere from the customary. It may safely be assumed that the organs of fashion and extravagance which are so painfully directed by some simple-minded letter-writers are not likely to be witnessed on any racetrack while the war lasts. On the point of sentiment and propriety I may remind the stewards that many people not directly interested in coursing observed with pleasure that the Grand Duke Nicholas ran a dog in the Waterloo Cup, and I understand that the trotting races, which in Russia play a far larger part on the field of sport than here, have duly taken place since the war began, while there is no present intention of dropping the regular summer racing meetings throughout the Empire."

## THE DERBY QUESTION.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux wrote: "I am opposed to the abolition of the Derby for three reasons:-

"It would be unjust to the owners of good horses.  
"Unfair to the south-country racing public.  
"It would greatly encourage our enemies."

"Ascot is a rather different proposition from Epsom. The best horses in the world and the prettiest women are to be seen on the royal heath. We racing men go to see the horses. Non-racing men, such as Lord Curzon, Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. Cust, go to look at the women. And very good judges too. The incomparable beauty of English women is the real original cause of the envy and hatred of this country that have been growing for many years in Germany."

"Most soldiers and sailors would be disappointed at being denied the possibility of cheering Brian Marcus (the King's horse) victory in the Derby and reading details of the contest. Most of the Derby horses owned by members of the Jockey Club are bad ones. Minor certainly is, and by voting against the Derby owners of bad horses would be galloping, not racing, to ruin."

"Should a race not be in sight by June I hope to hear that the usual fashionable crowds are conspicuous by their absence. But to stop Ascot races now in March on the chance of a temporary disaster in June would be absurd, for any race meeting can be annulled at a few hours' notice."

The Duke of Richmond wrote in favour of the continuance of racing. Lord Ilchester also favoured continuance, suggesting, however, the elimination of the Epsom Summer and the Ascot meeting. Lord Leominster gave the opinion that a full racing programme would inflict lasting injury on the credit of the turf.

## CAPTAIN GREER AND ABANDONMENT.

The fact must be fairly faced that if racing were abandoned it meant the abandonment for an entirely indefinite period of those industries intimately connected with racing. That of the breeding of thoroughbred horses was the most important. He was convinced that the cessation of racing for two years would break every breeder of bloodstock in Great Britain and Ireland who was dependent on the proceeds of his stud for his income, and their employees, chiefly steady, elderly married men quite unqualified for any other form of employment, would be absolutely deprived of their livelihood."

Another important industry entirely dependent on racing was that of training. If racing were stopped for an indefinite period it was obvious that the business of the men who trained horses to race must stop with it.

The total abandonment of racing for an indefinite period might, through the dislocation and ruin of so much dependent on it, and on which it depended, mean the abandonment of racing for ever.

Lord Wolverton fully shared the responsibility of the views which had already been expressed and which would be put before the meeting by Lord Villiers.

Lord Villiers outlined the negotiations which had taken place regarding the Epsom stand hospital, which would not be utilised during the spring meeting or Derby week, and said he strongly resented the implied reflection on the stewards contained in letters which had been published as to the continuance of racing.

There was nothing to prevent such meetings as Epsom and Ascot being abandoned between now and the date fixed should it seem desirable.

TO PROTECT HORSE-BREEDING.  
The terms of the September decision gave the stewards a very wide discretion to take into consideration the feelings of the public. The three words, "amusement," "pleasure," and "sport," should not be used in connection with racing at the present time. The sole idea of not compulsorily stopping all meetings was the desire to avoid causing needless unemployment. He repudiated the insinuation which had been made against the sport of the "wilted" and said that if racing were carried on, it would be entirely in the interests of those who depended on it for a living and to protect horse-breeding.

His colleagues felt, however, that some modifications were desirable. The stewards announced that there had never been any intention of issuing tickets this year for the royal enclosure at Ascot, which would be permitted, no luncheon would be permitted, and no special trains be sent.

The social element would therefore be entirely eliminated. The stewards were also authorised to state that His Majesty never had any intention of attending the meeting. The stewards of the Ascot meeting had also under consideration the advisability of commencing the racing at such an hour as would ensure its conclusion before luncheon.

With regard to Epsom, the stewards of the Jockey Club felt that that was a matter best left to the stewards of the Epsom meeting, which could well judge the progress of events, it being always understood that should they feel they ought to apply for permission to abandon the meeting on public grounds they had full power to do so.

Lord Churchill, on behalf of the Ascot stewards, endorsed what had been said.

LORD ROSBERY.  
Lord Rosbery acknowledged there were two sides to the question. There was a large section of the community who thought that a fog of gloom ought to reign over the country, that all amusements should be suppressed, and that British people should be about hanging their heads because they happened to be engaged in a gigantic war on behalf of liberty. That was a school with which the members of the club could not possibly identify themselves. He entirely refused to discriminate between Epsom and Ascot and other race meetings, except in this way—that they were very much better than other race meetings in the matter of the horses competing.

They were the two best meetings of the year, and it was for that reason he presumed that the sporting public or non-sporting critics wished to put an end to them. To exclude Epsom and Ascot would be exactly as if the authorities were to say, to Sir Herbert Beerbaum Tree: "You may continue to play any piece at your theatre, but you must expressly exclude the works of Shakespeare from your repertory."

It might be said of all meetings that they were likely to be as distinguished by the quality and the quantity of visitors that this of itself was a circumstance which would put an end to a great many of the race meetings to which they were accustomed. The gate-money meetings would not go on unless they had plenty of spectators, and he thought it might be regarded as almost certain that they would not to the case. He thought that were more likely to become bankrupt than not.

He ventured to think that there was only one test which could be applied to the whole question of racing. If they were prepared to admit that this was a guilty business and should be suspended during the war, it was open to them to do so. They might ruin countless deserving and hardworking people by doing so, but the question before them and before the country was this: Did the holding of race meetings in any way impede the efficient carrying on of the war? If in any way willing to abide by that test, if in any way racing impeded the efficient carrying on of the war, he quite admitted that at the time of the war, he quite admitted that the throwing of all who were employed in racing and in breeding stables on the Prince of Wales National Fund, it ought to be done. But at the same time, he said, and he ventured to think, would it be wise to do so?

Lord Durham said the abandonment of racing would be nothing short of a national calamity.

## REASONS AGAINST RACING.

Mr. Lambton said that racing should not go on as it had done in the past. Lord Ilchester had pointed out that it was most difficult to get munitions of war. We were behindhand, and we should have a most anxious time in the crisis which was coming upon us. Every body knew, and probably everybody had read in *The Times* of the condition of the Port of Sunderland, where there were hundreds of men refusing to work or idling, although there was an immense amount of Government work waiting to be dealt with there.

The same state of affairs obtained on the Clyde. What example were the stewards of the Jockey Club going to set to those people? The trade unions of England, the democracy of England, were being asked to work while the Jockey Club was saying, "We are not going to give up our racing."

What, he asked, would be the answer of those people when they were asked to work? It would be, "Why should we work? Why should we not have our holiday?" He thought it was a most dangerous mistake to continue racing as before.

Mr. F. Lambton moved the following resolution: "That this meeting requests the stewards of the Jockey Club to abandon all races at the Newmarket, Craven, Spring, and July Meetings, except the Two Thousand Guineas and the One Thousand Guineas."

There being no second to Mr. Lambton's proposition it was not put to the meeting.

Mr. Arthur James said that through the Russian Ambassador he had received a message from Petrograd that racing would take place in Russia this season with the exception of Warsaw. Mr. Jean Joubert also said that in France societies, breeders, owners, and sportsmen attached the greatest importance to racing keeping on in England.

Lord Coventry, in order to act in continuity with the proceedings which had been held before, moved that "the club saw no reason to reverse the decision arrived at by the Jockey Club at their meeting in September last to the effect that racing should be carried out where the local conditions permit and the feeling of the locality was not adverse from the meeting being held."

The resolution was agreed to with one dissentient.

## TWENTY JAPANESE STILL IN GERMANY.

## STATEMENT BY A RELEASED PRISONER.

It is stated that some twenty Japanese civilians are still detained in Germany. According to the *Yamato* among the passengers arriving at Yokohama from Europe by the N.Y.K. steamer *Kitano Maru*, was a Japanese circus rider named Matsugoro Sumida, sixty years of age, who was imprisoned by the German authorities at Hanover on September 9th last and who was set free early this year.

Interviewed, Mr. Sumida said, in 1875, he went to Siberia, and thence to Austria, Italy, France and Germany to earn his living. For about forty years he has resided in Berlin, Hamburg and other cities in Germany, where he has been giving performances with various companies. On the outbreak of the war, he, with a number of other Japanese, was seized by the German authorities at Hanover and imprisoned. He was forced to work very hard each day, from 5 a.m. till about midnight, receiving only two meals a day—breakfast and a meal at mid-day. Early this year he was released.

At the time there were some twenty Japanese, the majority of them physicians, 2,000 French, 1,500 British and a number of Russian prisoners-of-war at Hanover. Having no money to return home, he took the work of a gadfly, carrying *lys* and other articles, for which he was granted a licence by the German authorities, because he had been residing in Germany for over forty years and was a naturalized German. On March 3rd he managed to reach Marseille, where, through the help of the Japanese Consul, he embarked on the *Kitano-maru* for home.

## ITALY AND INTERVENTION.

## REGARDED AS "INEVITABLE BUT NOT IMMEDIATE."

The Venice correspondent of the *New York Herald* declares that the intervention of Italy in the war is inevitable, but is not imminent. He learns from an unimpeachable source that the Government has taken measures allowing of the requisitioning of all Italian merchantmen in home waters. All the famous pictures in the Rome museums have been packed up, ready to be taken to a place of safety in case war is declared.

## GERMAN INGENUITY.

## PRINZ EITEL-FREIDRICH'S WIRELESS KITES.

The ingenuity of the officers of the *Prinz Eitel-Friedrich* was praised to-day (says a *Newport News* dispatch of March 11th to the *New York World*) by one of the former hostages of the converted cruiser, Capt. W. J. King of the Aberdeen barque *Inverce*, sunk by the *Eitel* off the Brazilian coast.

"Do you know what they did with their wireless? Well, I'll tell you. They rigged up an eight-foot kite, used the thin drawn wire of Lord Thompson's sounding machine, made this fast to the kite and attached to it the wireless receiver. Then every night they would send up this kite and catch every bit of wireless that was going. Their wireless could send only 500 miles, but by the use of this kite arrangement they could hear up to 2,500 miles."

"The wireless news that was picked up in this way was written out in German and put up on a bulletin board. In that way we heard all about the forcing of the Dardanelles, the fire on board the *Toucan* and other current news."

"These kites had to be flown against the wind, and on sending them up the course of the ship had to be altered so as to bring the wind ahead."

"They lost sixteen of these kites during the time I was on board, that being due to the wind suddenly shifting and the kites tumbling down into the water. But they had material enough on board to make as many more as they wanted."

"Discipline? Why, it was the most perfect thing you can imagine, but strict. There were some on a boat's crew that got a bottle or two of liquor from one of the prizes before they sank her. They got theirs, all right. But I'll say for officers and men, not one of them ever gave so much as a black look at any of us—I mean the prisoners they had taken."

## COMMANDER A FINE MAN.

"The Commander is one of the finest men I ever met. But he is all business. When six of my crew refused to sign a parole which provided that the signers would not engage in any hostile act against Germany or her allies, he put them in confinement and placed a guard over their quarters."

"One of my men who wouldn't sign in an American—that is, he was born in America, but had lived in England some time. He is Oliver Bell, one of the apprentices. The others who refused to sign are Chief Officer L. W. Howard of Liverpool, Second Mate William Barron of Ireland, Third Mate W. H. Mithie of England, and Alexander Duffield and J. K. MacKerney, both English apprentices."

"I signed the parole, but with a proviso—I wrote in—by which I am freed from command ships that may carry contraband of war."

"But I don't know as I ever will command another ship. I've been following the sea for forty years, and it has not used me well. Now I think I will be quit of it. I've been in a typhoon with every man overboard, and I've been in West Indian hurricanes, drifting on a lee shore and with all fires washed out."

"I've commanded a ship which had all of her masts standing at twenty minutes to 4 o'clock, and have seen that same ship with nothing left above her upper works but a stump of the mizzen at five minutes to 4."

"Another vessel I commanded was sunk by a trawler in the North Sea, and we had not more than seven minutes to abandon. I was Captain of the American full-rigged ship *Shoosha* when she parted her cables in a heavy gale in Valparaiso and was driven ashore. Then came the *Imperce*, went to the bottom."

"Oh yes, we knew pretty well where we were all the time," he replied to a question asking if any of the prisoners were aware of where the *Eitel* was taking them. "But for this information we were largely indebted to Capt. Kiehne of the *Frye*. Being an American, he was treated as a neutral and with marked consideration. He and his family had the best state-room on the ship, and a special steward to attend them. While the German officers would not volunteer any information to us as to where the ship was going, they told him and he told us."

## SINGAPORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## THE TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

At the annual meeting of Singapore Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Darbishire, the President, in the course of a long speech, said trade was in a much better state than might have been expected.

Referring to export trade, he said: "The figures surprised me, for trade to the west of Suez has not fallen off at all. The *Copra* rose from 3,750 to 15,000 tons. The imports, of course, are different, but the returns are now improving and toward cargo figures for January and February are only seven per cent less than in 1914."

A feature of the year was the continued success of the Rubber Branch of the Chamber, and the Singapore market is becoming notably more important.

The Hon. Mr. C. W. Darbishire was re-elected chairman, and the Hon. Mr. E. D. Hewan vice-chairman.

The other night at dinner in West Philadelphia a little girl surprised her mother by saying, "I'm not stuck on this bread." "Margie," said her mother reprovingly, "you want to cut that slang out." "That's a peach of a way of correcting the child," remarked the father. "I know," replied the mother, "but I just wanted to put her wise."

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# TAIKOO RIFLE CLUB. CONCERT AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The presentation of prizes in connection with the Taikoo Rifle Club, won in the 1914 and 1915 seasons, was made the occasion of an extremely enjoyable miscellaneous concert, which was given in the Club hall on Saturday evening to a large and thoroughly enthusiastic "house." The feature of the programme was the admirable rendering of the latest Home recruiting song "Your King and Country want you," by Miss K. Scott. Possessing a powerful voice Miss Scott gave an impressive rendering of the song, being supported by a very natural war scene in which a group of "Tommys" lounged round their guns, with the sentry gazing out into the blackness of the night. The whole arrangement was most effective, and the stirring chorus was taken up with spirit by the audience. There were many other enjoyable items, the full programme being as follows:—

Quartet, "Brothers in Arms," Messrs. Allan, Smith, Brown, Gray; song, "The Little Irish Girl," Mr. R. Brown; song, "A May Morning," Mrs. W. J. Hill; song, "Waltz me, Dearie," Mrs. H. M. Webb; violin solo, "Souvenir," Miss Vera Crook; song, "Your King and Country want you," Miss K. Scott; song, "Vulcan Song," Mr. H. I. Jones; song (comic), "Bonnie Mary of Argyll," Mr. G. W. C. Burnett; quartet, selected, Messrs. Allan, Smith, Brown, Gray; song, "Down Vauxhall Way," Mrs. W. J. Hill; song (comic), "Can't you take my word?" Mr. G. W. C. Burnett; violin solo, "Cavatina," Miss Vera Crook; song, "What's it got to do with you?" Mrs. H. M. Webb; song, "There's Someone wants you," Miss K. Scott; Auld Lang Syne, Mrs. W. J. Hill, Miss K. Scott, Mrs. H. M. Webb, Mrs. W. Lyle, and Messrs. J. Allan, J. Smith, W. Brown and S. Gray.

During an interval in the programme the prizes were presented by Mrs. G. T. Edkins, but previous to this Mr. Edkins expressed the pleasure it afforded both Mrs. Edkins and himself to share in such an enjoyable entertainment. Referring to the prizes, Mr. Edkins remarked that they covered two seasons' shooting. The Club had been in existence for six years, it had always been very successful, and he hoped that it would continue to be successful for many years to come. The membership was 40, yet there was no doubt but what that number would be increased in the near future. The Officers of the Volunteers and Reserves who were present that evening would agree with him that it was a very good thing to have Clubs of that kind. (Hear, hear.) They had taken part in a number of competitions with the other Clubs in the Colony, all of which helped to make good marksmen. He then called upon Mrs. Edkins to distribute the prizes as follows:—

Cup Presented by Mr. W. Murray Scott (1914): 1st, D. Lyle; 2nd, H. T. Heath; 3rd, A. Whitelaw.

Challenge Cup presented by Mr. A. Henderson (1914): 1st, H. T. Heath; 2nd, W. J. Eldridge; 3rd, T. Grimshaw.

President's Cup presented by Mr. G. T. Edkins (1915): 1st, H. T. Heath; 2nd, W. J. Eldridge; 3rd, N. Brodie.

Cup presented by Mr. J. Reid (1915): 1st, W. J. Eldridge; 2nd, T. Grimshaw; 3rd, A. Whitelaw.

Cup presented by Mr. K. E. Greig (1915): 1st, A. Nicol; 2nd, B. Lilly; 3rd, J. Lennox.

Challenge Cup presented by Mr. A. Henderson (1915): 1st, A. Nicol; 2nd, W. J. Eldridge; 3rd, T. Grimshaw.

Donaig Badge (1914): W. J. Eldridge. Donaig Badge (1915): J. Simpson. Range Prize: W. Proxse.

N. R. A. Special Badges: Silver Badge, J. D. Danby, Bronze Badge, H. T. Heath, N. R. A. Bronze Badges: Messrs. Scott, Danby, Lyle, Bassford, Eldridge, Simpson, Heath, Brodie, and Grimshaw.

N. R. A. Skilled Shot Certificates: Messrs. Scott, Heath, Danby, and Lyle. N. R. A. Rifleman Certificates: Messrs. Murphy, Lilly, Wylie, Proxse, and Seath.

The Stire Cup, presented by Mr. John Swire, for competition amongst Volunteer Reserve members of "Taikoo," was won by Capt. Stewart of the H.K.V.C.

At the conclusion of the distribution Mr. Hill presented Mrs. Edkins with a small silver souvenir as a memento of the occasion and as expressive of the thanks of the Committee for her kindness in distributing the prizes that evening. Referring to the Club, Mr. Hill said the members were very grateful to all the generous donors of prizes, and in connection with these they could be assured that the prizes had been very well contested, and those who had won them had to shoot up to standard. They had had to go all the way to win. (Applause.)

# THE CRISIS IN CHINA. VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE PROVINCES.

The following is a summary of a telegram sent by the Vice-President Li Yuan-hung to the Chiang Chun and Governors of the provinces relating to the Japanese demands:

Four years have elapsed since the inauguration of the Min Kuo. They are still fresh in our memory regarding the difficulties we met from the beginning. The Republic was established at the cost of many lives of patriots, and the will sacrifice of lives in our efforts to overthrow the despotic form of government was simply fearful. I, Yuan-hung, laboured together with you all for about 20 years to effect this change. We have finally remained masters of the "hills and rivers," and at a time when we fully expected that we should be enjoying peace and order over this vast land, unexpected, before a solid foundation was laid for this nation, internal disturbances commenced. Political parties held different opinions, trying to devour one another. Thus for years the Government could do nothing but to confine its attention to the settlement of internal troubles, leaving the vitally important question of resisting aggressors unsolved. We mourn when we think of this condition. However, we should understand the fact that, by God, frost, rain and dew are intended by God to improve the condition of this earth, and again according to the general law of evolution the weak has to suffer at the hands of the strong. Under the present circumstances therefore it is our duty to unite together the hearts of the four hundred millions of citizens to devise means of salvation, and none should be so foolish as to cherish any prejudice against one another. It is therefore my sincerest desire that we should all abandon former quarrels and defend our nation with one accord.

With reference to the present negotiations it is unnecessary to affirm that every one of my comrades in the Army has raised an indignant cry for war. Their patriotism is indeed commendable, but it must be pointed out that hitherto we have not made military preparations and a war will spell disaster to this nation. On the other hand, it is also suicidal policy to remain passive. If, after this present trouble is over, our people should forget all the insults, should indulge in all kinds of pleasures, and should care nothing about the welfare of our nation, the troubles of the present time may not do us any harm. Therefore, we must be up and doing, forsaking our former errors and habits. All my comrades in the Army should work with fear and trembling lest the existence of our national life be destroyed. In all our drills and training we should have one mind to make ourselves strong enough to cope with any enemy who may try to injure us. Then the warning which God has sent to our nation may not be in vain, and it may be a special opportunity sent to us for our awakening.

We will never become strong unless our soldiers learn the lessons of patience and perseverance. They should perform their duties calmly and faithfully. It is in the school of adversity that we can learn how to save ourselves from disaster and calamity. We must study the situation of the time and made progress with one accord. It is by continual and indefatigable labour that we shall arrive at our final goal.

# JAPAN AND CHINA. THE REVISED DEMANDS.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that the demands now number twenty-four instead of twenty-one owing to the Eastern Inner Mongolia demands being separated from those connected with South Manchuria and to one demand being withdrawn, namely that connected with the appointment of Japanese police advisers at important centres throughout China; the Japanese now ask that police advisers be appointed only in Manchuria.

It is understood that the demand for the right to construct a railway between Wuchang-Kiukiang-Nanchang-Hangchow and between Nanchang and Chaochow is not withdrawn, but that the wording has been altered. Japan now requests China to grant these concessions after which Japan undertakes to negotiate with Great Britain on the matter. China, at the same time agreeing not to grant a railway concession in this region to any third power, pending the result of the negotiations with Great Britain.

The wording of the Hanyehping demand is also altered. The two articles are combined and it is understood that Japan asks China to agree in principle to Sino-Japanese co-operation and to assist in persuading the company to form a joint concern, China to agree that the status of the company shall not be altered in the meantime.

The other demands are also slightly amended, but Article 5, concerning armaments, and Article 6, concerning Fukien in Group V, are still being pressed. With regard to the former it is understood that the Japanese propose that China shall appoint an attaché to the Chinese Legation in Tokyo who will co-operate with the Japanese officials in the purchase of arms and munitions.

THE RETROCESSION OF TAIWANTAO. After presenting the modified demands, Mr. Hsiao, verbally informed the Chinese representatives that after the acceptance of the demands Japan would consider the retrocession of Kiaochow, on condition that Taitung be opened as a treaty port and a large Japanese settlement established there and that Japan controls the railway, Customs and Post Office and also retains the Government buildings.

War, which has upset many things in France, has modified too the social state and civil law. The French Senate on March 18th passed a law allowing greater facilities for the marriage of soldiers.

From now till the end of the war, on some occasions, and after special authorisation of the Minister for Justice and the Minister for War and the Navy, the marriage can be celebrated of soldiers or sailors without the future husband being obliged to appear in person, and on condition he is represented by an attorney with special procuration. This law is applicable also in the French Colonies.

# KOWLOON TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Championship Singles—O. P. Hamilton beat N. E. Stevens, 7-1, 6-0, 6-0; O. R. Chanyat beat Dr. Lindsay Wood, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Handicap Singles "A"—G. B. Crish (owe 15/2) beat J. Stalker (rec. 3/6), 6-4, 7-5; B. D. Evans (owe 3/6) beat H. C. Clements (rec. 3/6) 6-1, 6-1; Blackburn, (owe 2/6) beat H. E. Stevens (owe 2/6) 6-4, 3-0, 6-2.

Handicap Singles "B"—A. Mackenzie (owe 2/6) beat W. T. Elson (scr.) 6-8, 6-4, 6-7; E. Long (scr.) beat R. Abraham (owe 15/-) 6-3, 6-2; Moberly (owe 3/6) beat L. Forster (rec. 3/6), 6-0, 6-4, 6-4; J. N. Mend (owe 4/6) beat E. B. Reed (owe 3/6) 6-4, 6-2; F. D. Haigh (rec. 3/6) beat A. A. Fyfe (rec. 3/6), 6-1, 6-1.

Handicap Doubles—Kay and Forster (rec. 3/6) beat Mand and McLennan (rec. 2/6), 6-3, 6-4; Davidson and Clements (scr.) beat Long and Mackenzie (rec. 2/6) 6-2, 1-6, 7-5; Forsyth and Moberly (scr.) beat Croucher and Wilkie (rec. 4/6), 6-4, 6-3.

# CHINESE WHO DEMAND PASSAGES.

Capt. Purslow, master of the British steamship *Flamingo*, pleaded guilty at the Marine Court on Saturday before Commander Beckwith, B.N., to a charge of carrying passengers without a passenger certificate. He pleaded extenuating circumstances.

Police-Sergeant Pincott said he examined the ship and found that although she was allowed to carry only 45 Chinese there were 170 on board. There was a large deck cargo of pigs, and the master told him he was carrying a few pig men.

Defendant said it was customary to carry five men to each 100 pigs to tend them on the voyage; he had 400 pigs on board in baskets from Pakhoi. At Hoihow the ship was besieged with people wanting passages to Hongkong, but he did not want to carry them.

The Magistrate: If you don't want them to go away, don't they! No, unfortunately they do not. They demand a passage.

The Magistrate: Surely things have not reached that stage. If they want to take command of the ship you have a steam hose, and hot and cold water.

Defendant said the compradore told him the people had gone over the side, and as the ship was so full of cargo, thinking there was no room for passengers, he did not cause any search to be made. The ship was crowded with cargo coolies all night, he added. The case was adjourned.

# IMPORT MANIFESTS.

The following regulation has been made by the Governor-in-Council:—

The import manifest required to be furnished to the superintendent of imports and exports under section 8 of the Customs Ordinance, 1915, shall be furnished within four hours after the arrival of the ship in the waters of the Colony: Provided that if the said manifest cannot with all due diligence be furnished within the above-mentioned time owing to the office of the superintendent of imports and exports being closed it shall be furnished forthwith upon the next opening of the said office.

# THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

SMOKING CONCERT, 8TH MAY, 1915. 1.—A smoking concert will be given at Headquarters by the members of the Corps on Saturday, 8th inst. at 9 p.m. to which officers, N.C.O.s and men of the 4th Shropshire Light Infantry will be invited.

Tickets of admission, price £1 each, for members of the Corps and their friends, may be obtained (for cash only) from Sergeant-Major Higby, at Volunteer Headquarters on and after Wednesday, 6th inst. Members of the 4th Shropshire Light Infantry will be admitted without tickets.

PARADES. 2.—Parades for Monday, 3rd inst. N.C.O.s and men on duty at Headquarters, under Officer on duty. Remainder: Nil.

3.—On duty at Headquarters: 50 N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Sections, Scouts Company. Officer on duty and Orderly Officer. Lieut. Wall. Ordinary Sergeant: Sergt. Hegarty. Medical Orderly: Corpl. Davies. G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

The police, says a Reuter telegram from Rio de Janeiro, have discovered a conspiracy, the chief object of which appears to have been the overthrow of the Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro. A number of arrests have been made, including a number of sailors of the battleships *Ninas*, *Germes*, and *Sao Paulo*. It is believed that the plot was an attempt to reproduce the rebellion of 1910, and inquiries are being prosecuted.

# COMPANY REPORT. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The following is the Directors' Report:—

The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last. These show a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of £492,333 18s. 1d., inclusive of £130,533 11s. 0d. brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum paid in September last absorbed £73,000, and a further sum of £24,000 has been appropriated to pay a bonus to the staff. The amount now available is therefore £395,333 18s. 1d., and the directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum, making fourteen per cent. for the whole year free of income tax; to place £100,000 to a special fund to meet contingencies; to write off premises account £25,000, and to carry forward the balance of £135,333 18s. 1d.

Sir M. C. Turner and Mr. L. A. Wallace, the directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election.

Mr. D. C. Wilson, F.C.A., and Mr. H. C. K. Stilleman, F.C.A., who were elected auditors at the extraordinary general meeting held on 14th October, 1914, offer themselves for re-election. The dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 7th April.

By order of the Board, Wm. HOGGAN, Secretary. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

To Capital, 60,000 shares of £1 each	£ 60,000
To Reserve Fund	1,200,000
To Notes in Circulation	1,800,000
To Current and other accounts, including Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Contingencies	10,784,913 11 11
To Bills Payable	7,592,970 9 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>£29,377,512 10s. 11d.</b>

By Cash in hand and at Bankers	£ 5,895,182 4 7
By Balances on hand and in Transit	505,759 4 2
By Government and other Securities	3,378,806 4 2
By Security lodged against Notes Issue and Government Deposits	884,000 0 0
By Bills of Exchange	6,125,863 14 7
By Bills Discounted and Loans	8,421,850 15 6
By Liability of Customers for Acceptances, per Contractors Agents and Co.	1,313,447 15 7
By Sundry Assets	103,526 7 11
By Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Branches	552,781 16 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>£29,377,512 10s. 11d.</b>

Liability on Bills of Exchange rediscounted £3,371,572 10s. 11d., of which up to this date £2,528,541 2s. 2d. has run off. Outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts for Purchase and Sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, etc. £3,481,049 13s. 1d.

By Cash in hand and at Bankers
 £ 5,895,182 4 7 |

By Balances on hand and in Transit
 505,759 4 2 |

By Government and other Securities
 3,378,806 4 2 |

By Security lodged against Notes Issue and Government Deposits
 884,000 0 0 |

By Bills of Exchange
 6,125,863 14 7 |

By Bills Discounted and Loans
 8,421,850 15 6 |

By Liability of Customers for Acceptances, per Contractors Agents and Co.
 1,313,447 15 7 |

By Sundry Assets
 103,526 7 11 |

By Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Branches
 552,781 16 0 |

**Total**

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

To Interim Dividend at 30th June, 1914	£ 72,000 0 0
To Bonus to Staff	24,000 0 0
To Balance proposed to be dealt with as follows:—	
Dividend, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, for the half-year to date	96,000 0 0
Special Fund to meet Contingencies	150,000 0 0
Bank Premises	25,000 0 0
Carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account	125,333 18 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>£492,333 18s. 1d.</b>

By Balance at 31st Decem-ber, 1913	£ 375,233 11 9
Less: Dividend for half-year to 31st December, 1913	34,000 0 0
Bonus of 12s. per share	36,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	100,000 0 0
Bank Premises	25,000 0 0
Officers' Superannuation Fund	10,000 0 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>£492,333 11s. 9d.</b>

By Gross Profits for the year, full provision having been made for bad and doubtful debts
 £ 724,576 12s. 10d. |

Less:—Expenses of Management and General Charges at Head Office and Branches
 232,456 6s. 6d. |

**Total**

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Managers. CHAS. R. HYDE, Accountants. S. JONES, M. C. TURNER, W. H. N. GOSCHEN, Directors. L. A. WALLACE.

Examined and found correct, according to the books, vouchers and securities at the head office, and to the certified returns made from the several branches, subject to there being no direct verification of certain Continental balances which under present conditions cannot be obtained.

H. C. K. STILLEMANN, Auditors. D. C. WILSON, London, 17th March, 1915.

# INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

# Ex "LAOMEDON,"

A NEW STOCK OF

# LACE CURTAINS

BRITISH MANUFACTURE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

THESE GOODS ARE SPECIALLY MADE FOR US AND WILL WASH AND WEAR WELL.

4 Yards 4½ and 5 Yards Long.

EFFECTIVE DESIGNS IN

# WHITE AND IVORY.

From \$5.50 to \$25.00 Per Pair.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

# PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE

# "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS WORK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. PRICE LISTS. CIRCULARS.

BALL AND CONCERT PROGRAMMES. INVITATION CARDS. VISITING CARDS.

AND

# COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

# BOOK-BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—

MACHINE-RULING, GOLD-LETTERING, MARBLING, ETC. EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

# LAWWORK A SPECIALITY.

LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

# "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED. INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of FOREIGN IMPORTERS of Piece-goods will be held at the Secretary's Office, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Buildings, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 3rd May, 1915, at 4 o'clock P.M.  
By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1915. [540]

## NOTICE.

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 3rd May, 1915, at 5.30 P.M.  
By Order,  
K. M. CUMMING,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [520]

## HONGKONG CLUB

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 10th May, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.  
Business as set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.  
By Order,  
E. DES VŒUX,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1915. [49]

## THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

UNTIL further Notice Mr. EDGAR BRUCE-SHEPHERD has been appointed Acting Secretary.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1915. [550]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

DURING my Absence and until further Notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has been appointed Acting Secretary.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1915. [532]

## BANKRUPTCY No. 15 of 1914.

Re The KWONG MAN CHEONG Firm of Hongkong also trading as the LOO CHEE SANG CHEAN Firm of Hongkong, the LOW KEE Firm in Canton, as the LOO KEE SENG Firm, and the LOO CHEE SANG Firm in Singapore and as the LOO KONG SENG and LOO MOW SENG Firm in Penang.

A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter.  
Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 10th day of May, 1915, will be excluded.  
Dated this 10th day of April, 1915.  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Trustee.

Care of LOWE BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
New Government Building,  
Hongkong. [514]

## G. R.

## E. M. A. NOUD, DECEASED.

ALL MONIES due to, and Claims against, the above-named Estate should be sent in to H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL, Canton, before the 31st day of May, 1915.  
CECIL KIRKE,  
Acting Consul-General.  
Canton, 30th April, 1915. [554]

## G. R.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF PART OF OLD SUPREME COURT BUILDING" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1915, for the Lease of Certain Rooms on the Ground and First Floors of Old Supreme Court Building from 15th May to 31st December, 1915, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each Tender must be accompanied by receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to his offer, if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions should the Tender be accepted.  
Form of Tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.  
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.  
W. CHATHAM,  
Director of Public Works.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1915. [555]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to return to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [222]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1915, at 11.30 A.M.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th April, to the 10th May, 1915, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHIESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [527]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [542]

## THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers to issue to CHOR YAU KUN duplicate Certificate for 10 Shares in the above Company upon the statement that the Original Certificate

No. 3050/3050=10 Shares  
HAS BEEN LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.  
JARDINE, MATHIESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [545]

## WANTED.

AN ENGLISH NURSE to look after Two Young Children.  
Apply—  
"NURSE,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1915. [547]

## ORDER AT ONCE.

## THE

## DIRECTOR

## AND

## CHRONICLE

## FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

## FOR THE YEAR

## 1915.

## INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY

## BUSINESS MAN.

## TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—

## HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

## and

## LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

## 1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

## The alterations this year are unusually heavy,

## owing to changes incidental to the War.

## Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

## YOKOHAMA.

## BLUFF HOTEL.

## No. 2, DEUFF.

## HEALTHY LOCATION AND

## BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

## EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME

## COMFORT.

## MODERATE TERMS. [546]

## FRENCH LESSONS

## G. MOUSSION,

## 18, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [544]

## FOR SALE.

## All kinds of

## POSTAGE STAMPS

## ALBUMS, and

## other

## PHILATELIC GOODS,

## at Prices to suit any Buyers.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

## (Caine Road, No. 11A.)

## Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [405]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## TO LET, the South-West portion of the

## FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury

## on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the

## German Bank.

## GODOWN, No. 9, Lee Home Street.

## Apply to—

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

## MENT AGENCY CO., LTD.

## Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentleman with English Family in Kowloon.  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1915. [542]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.  
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [501]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Prays East.  
Apply—  
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,  
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [305]

## TO LET.

From 1st March.  
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.  
Apply—  
A. B. AYASIA,  
Care of E. FABIANI,  
No. 1, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2 STEWART TERRACE.  
Furnished and newly done up.  
Apply—  
H. H. POLLOCK,  
Prince's Building.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kintford Terrace Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.  
58, THE PEAK, "THE RECREAT"  
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon.  
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.  
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon.  
5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [280]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings Second Floor, overlooking Harbour immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 8, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, copied by Madame Gains, etc.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, EVERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

## TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.  
No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 52, Mount Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).  
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. In very good order.  
3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.  
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.  
"EGGESFORD," No. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.  
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).  
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 65, ELGIN TERRACE.  
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).  
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.  
No. 63, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1915. [42]

## INTIMATION

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## ESTABLISHED 1841.

## AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

## FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink particularly suited for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS. "

## PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.

PRICES—

\$0.85 PER DOZ. PINTS.

\$0.50 " " SPLITS.

## STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavor produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

PRICE—\$0.85 PER DOZ.

## DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PRICES—

\$1.00 PER DOZ. PINTS.

\$0.60 " " SPLITS.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## MARRIAGES.

DEAPER - BENTLEY - GUTTER. — On April 26th, at Shanghai, HARRY DEAPER-BENTLEY, to FANNY DORA GUTTER.

CHIAPEUX - HEARD. — On April 24th, at Shanghai, ALBERT LEON CHIAPEUX, to THERESA AGNES, second daughter of the late Mr. R. H. HEARD, of Shanghai, and Mrs. HEARD.

DEATHS.

CHAMIER. — On April 26th, at Shanghai, GEORGE CHAMIER, M.Inst.C.E., father of Mrs. FRANK GROVE, of Nan-king, aged 72.

WILSON. — On April 20th, at Wei-hai-wei, DUDLEY J. WILSON, Medical Missionary Student, aged 19.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

## HONGKONG, MAY 3RD, 1915.

## THE LIKIN QUESTION.

We observe that the question of abolishing *likin* still continues to engage the serious attention of the Chinese Government. A special Conference to discuss the question has just been held in the Presidential Office. Many high authorities of the Government, including the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Director of the Hsuichu were present, but what the result of the Conference was the public report omits to state. It gives merely an abstract of speeches delivered by the Minister of Finance and Mr. LIANG SHIH-YI, the Director of the Hsuichu.

The purpose of the speakers seems to have been to satisfy the Conference that from a financial standpoint the proposal is quite feasible. According to the Minister of Finance, the total annual receipts from all the *likin* stations amount to scarcely over forty million dollars, and if, after the abolition of the *likin* stations, the rate of the Customs duty be increased to 12 per cent *ad valorem*, it will, on the basis of last year's revenue, bring in an additional sum of forty-four million dollars into the Government Treasury. Thus the loss sustained by the Government consequent upon the abolition of the *likin* stations would be more than offset. Mr. LIANG SHIH-YI mentioned that the *likin* revenue formed the security for certain foreign loans, but as the total of such loans did not amount to

more than twenty-million dollars, and as the abolition of *likin* would mean an increased revenue of forty-four million dollars, there would be no difficulty, he thought, in substituting for the *likin* revenue the additional Customs revenue as security. No doubt the foreign creditors would be satisfied to accept the Customs revenue as security instead of *likin*, but we imagine that before this arrangement can be made the foreign creditors to whom the Customs revenue has already been pledged will need to be consulted. That, however, is a detail, which doubtless can be easily arranged. The important thing to note is that the abolition of *likin* is now admitted by the high Chinese authorities to be quite feasible on the lines indicated in the MACKAY Treaty of 1903. In the preamble of Article VIII. of that Treaty it is stated that "The Chinese Government, recognising that the system of levying *likin* and other dues on goods at the place of production, in transit, and at destination impedes the free circulation of commodities and injures the interests of trade, hereby undertakes to discard completely those means of raising revenue," with certain specified limitations. And the article goes on to say: "The British Government, in return, consent to allow a surtax in excess of the Tariff rates for the time being in force, to be imposed on foreign goods imported by British subjects, and a surtax in addition to the export duty on Chinese produce destined for export abroad and coastwise" providing that "in no case shall the surtax on foreign imports exceed the equivalent of one and a half times the duty leviable in terms of the Final Protocol signed by China and the Powers on the 7th day of September, 1901." This treaty was signed twelve years ago, and although one of the promises made in the first blush of the Chinese Republic was that this undertaking to abolish *likin* should be fulfilled, we have actually seen the *likin* taxation in China increased—notably in Kiangsu, where the importation of piece-goods was brought practically to a standstill in consequence. A year ago China intimated to the Powers her wish, in view of the financial difficulties of the country, to raise her import duties to an effective 5 per cent, but a Delegate of the Finance Department who attended a congress of the Chambers of Commerce and the Canton Guild a year ago at Shanghai explained that the Powers demanded in return the abolition of *likin* and the solution of the copyright and trademark questions. This commercial Congress manifested no objection to the abolition of *likin*; on the contrary, speakers roundly denounced it, mainly, however, on account of the "gigantic squences" associated with the collection of the tax. According to the speeches made by the Delegates of the Ministry of Finance at that gathering, the Government, at that time, was unwilling to concede any of the conditions the Powers were making in return for an increase of the import duty to an effective 5 per cent. Consequently, that proposal would seem to have been abandoned, and the Government is now proceeding on the lines of the policy indicated in the report published concerning the recent Conference at Peking, it is to be presumed that the Chinese Government now regards the question as being merely one of financial convenience. And as the abolition of *likin* is considered to be feasible on the conditions indicated in the MACKAY Treaty, the question now seems to be within the sphere of practical politics and more will doubtless be heard of the matter in the immediate future.

Owing to the storm on Saturday, no play was possible in the Hongkong C.C. tennis tournament.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, passed Cadet, has been appointed an Officer of Class III. of the Civil Service.

The Rev. W. H. Price, who has been acting Chaplain on H.M.S. *Triumph*, has returned to Shanghai.

Mr. A. Hughes will conduct the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at Ying Wah College, 87, Caine Road, to-day at 5.30 p.m.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews are being sued as the liquidators of the estate of D. Bulken by Mrs. Hickie for \$440.

The death is announced at Singapore of Mr. Robert J. Jacobs, chief warehouseman at the West Wharf, Tanjong Pagar, who died of enteric fever after a brief illness, at the age of 54. Mr. Jacobs was an old servant of the board, having seen about 25 years' service.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 17th April amounted to 71,804.84 tons and the sales during the period to 58,786.47 tons.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—  
Choy Hing ..... \$25

A Proclamation by H.E. the Governor makes His Majesty's forces in the Colony subject to the Army Act for the further period of three months from and after the 3rd of May, 1915.

It is learned, says the *Japan Times*, that as soon as the pending negotiations between Japan and China are concluded a civil governor will be appointed to Tsingtau and the present military rule will be abolished.

All public trials having been satisfactorily carried out, the *Haruna* and *Kirishima*, Japanese battle cruisers of 27,500 tons each, with eight 14 inch guns, were delivered to the Naval authorities by the builders, the Kawasaki and Mitsubishi Dockyards respectively, on April 19th. In the latter part of next month they will be listed in squadrons for active service.

The W. Pittendrigh mentioned in one of the casualty lists published to-day is possibly Mr. William Pittendrigh who was formerly a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Dawson and Horston's and subsequently a partner in Arndt & Co. When that firm came to an end he joined the firm of U. Rumliah & Co. Mr. Pittendrigh, while at home-on-business, joined the new army as an interpreter.

After an uninterrupted stay of seven or eight years on the Singapore staff, says the *Straits Times*, Mr. H. H. Wilson, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., is being transferred to Hongkong, and leaves, with Mrs. Wilson, by next week's mail. The departure of the popular "Pup" will be greatly regretted in the Settlement, where he has been a particularly notable figure in volunteering. The S.R.E. (V.) loss in him is capable and much respected sergeant.

The variety entertainment, organised by Mrs. Carroll, assisted by Mrs. S. J. Green, in aid of charities, which was given with much success in the Catholic Union Hall three weeks ago, was repeated on Saturday evening. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, who enjoyed every item on the delightful programme. The contributors were—Mrs. Charlton, Misses E. Millan, G. V., and D. Razavot, K. and B. Leonard, M. Danenberg, E. and A. Lopez, E. Lumbden, K. Russell, G. and C. Smith, Professor Gonzales, and Mr. Higginbotham. The accompaniments were provided by Mrs. C. Smith.

The sale by auction of German warships in Tsingtau Harbour was held in the presence of 22 bidders. The successful bidder for five warships was Mr. Nakai, of Osaka, whose tender of 22,575 yen was accepted, says the *Japan Mail*. Mr. Yamada, of Daiiren, was another successful bidder for one torpedo-boat and one mine-layer (400 tons), his tender of 10,000 yen being accepted. All the warships just mentioned being under water from 18 to 35 fathoms deep and, moreover, the current being very rapid, their salvage will be attended with great difficulties. It is hoped, however, that the mine-layer will be refloated and rendered seaworthy without having to undergo any extensive repairs.

The many friends of Mrs. Frank Grove of Hongkong will regret to learn that her father, Mr. George Chamier, died last week at Shanghai. Mr. Chamier, who was a passenger by the *Fushima-maru*, was seized with an attack of apoplexy shortly after the vessel entered the river on the 24th ult. and he succumbed the following day in the General Hospital at Shanghai. The late Mr. Chamier, who was 72 years of age, had had wide experience as a civil engineer. He left England when young, and began his professional career in New Zealand, subsequently taking a part in the construction of the first Tasmanian railway and the early Western Australian railways. He practised as a Consulting Engineer for some years both in Adelaide and in Sydney, N.S.W. His last professional work was undertaken in China as inspector of steel rail manufactures at the Hanyang works on behalf of several of the leading railways in China. He was buried in the Bubbling Well cemetery, the chief mourners being Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grove, of Nan-king, and daughter and son-in-law of the deceased, represented by Mr. A. C. Clear, and a few engineering friends, as a mark of regard and sympathy.

## THE TERRITORIALS' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

Already acknowledged ..... \$430  
E. A. Irving ..... 25  
J. W. Kow & Co. .... 20  
Another Unwilling Shirkor ..... 20  
Total ..... \$495



# THE WAR.

## DARDANELLES DEVELOPMENTS.

### LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

### SUCCESSFUL IN SPITE OF SEVERE OPPOSITION.

### DUNKIRK BEING BOMBARDED.

### DEMONSTRATION FOR NEUTRALS ONLY.

### NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIANS.

### FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

### IN FAVOUR OF BRITISH.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

##### ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

LONDON, May 1st.

The following account of the Dardanelles operations is continued from page 6:—

Disembarkation began before sunrise on the 25th April on six different beaches. The operation was covered by the whole Fleet. The landings were immediately successful on five of the beaches, although they were vigorously opposed by the strongly entrenched enemy in successive lines, protected by barbed-wire entanglements, some fifty yards wide, and supported by artillery.

At daybreak of the 26th, the enemy were still holding the village and position at Seddabahr, which was a labyrinth of caves, ruins, trenches, pits, and entanglements. Aided by the Fleet the British stormed the position in a frontal attack through undamaged wire entanglements. Seddabahr was taken at two o'clock. Four pom-poms were captured on the morning of the 27th.

After repulsing the Turkish attack on their left towards Cape Helles, the Allied troops advanced and by eight o'clock were established and entrenched in a line running from a point two miles north of Cape Helles to a small plateau above Detott's Battery. An advance has since been made from this point to the neighbourhood of Krithia. Meanwhile the Australians and New Zealanders, who had pushed on with the utmost boldness after landing on the 26th, had been engaged almost constantly, invariably repulsing the enemy after strong and repeated counter-attacks. They fought with a fine spirit and determination.

In the early morning of the 27th a fresh Turkish division was launched against Saribahr. Preceded by heavy artillery fire, a hot engagement followed. The enemy came on boldly time after time, but the Australians defeated every attempt.

The French at Kumkale were four times strongly but unsuccessfully counter-attacked on the 26th. Five hundred Turks in one of these attacks, cut off by the fire of the Fleet, were captured.

The operation of landing the army in the face of modern weapons, despite wire entanglements under the sea as well as on land, land-mines, deep pits with spikes at the bottom, was thus accomplished.

#### CONGRATULATIONS OF THE FLEET.

The Admiral reports that the Fleet is filled with intense admiration for the achievements of their military comrades. The casualties in the Fleet are not numerous, and are confined to the destroyers and boats' crews engaged in the landing operations, in which the merchant captains and officers and crews of transports also participated.

#### TURKISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

At noon on the 27th, an enemy transport was reported off Maidos, and before she could escape the *Queen Elizabeth* opened fire, and with her third shot hit and destroyed the vessel. The transport sank rapidly. Whether troops were on board could not be seen.

#### RUSSIAN COLLIER SUNK.

LONDON, May 1st.

A German submarine sank a Russian collier, the *Sorenia*, off the Bismarck. The crew were saved.

#### STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The steamer *Edale*, 6,000 tons capacity, bound from South America, was torpedoed by a submarine yesterday morning. The crew was landed at the Scilly Islands.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SMALL ENEMY FORCE NEAR SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Press Bureau announces that the Bikanir Camelry patrol encountered a small force of the enemy twelve miles east of the Canal. The enemy retired after the exchange of a few shots. The following day Cavalry harassed their retreat and made a few prisoners.

#### ARMS AND GOLD.

PETROGRAD, May 1st.

A telegram from Isfahan says that caravans, led by German officers, have arrived at Kashan laden with arms and gold, which is also beginning to circulate in Isfahan.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, May 1st.

A communiqué states:—

We are continuing a successful advance on the left bank of the Niemen.

We repulsed with great losses attacks at Sosna, also attacks between the Rivers Pissa and Siewna.

The Austrians in the Carpathians developed an offensive in the region of Pelen and in the direction of Uzak Pass but were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the direction of Stryi we carried two hills south of Kozuka and Golowatze, taking a thousand prisoners, and several quickfiring.

Our offensive continues.

#### NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIANS.

LONDON, May 1st.

Recent references in Russian communiqués to German attacks in north-western Poland and a claim made in a German communiqué that German troops have reached the Dvinsk-Libau railway disclose an important new German offensive from Tilsit, aimed at the extreme Russian Right. The advance extends over a large front.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE CANADIANS.

##### AN EYE-WITNESS STORY.

LONDON, May 1st.

A Canadian Eye-witness, giving details of the Canadian achievements at Ypres, tells a thrilling tale of the fight against overpowering odds. The Canadian division was opposed by at least four divisions, who were supported by immensely heavy artillery, but the Canadians stood their ground wonderfully despite the adverse circumstances. The Germans tried to outflank, and it was therefore decided to undertake a formidable operation and gain relief by a counter-attack on the first line of German trenches. This was effected by two Ontario battalions under General Mercer, acting in combination with a British brigade. Everything depended upon its success. The Canadians received a blasting hail of shot, and every other man was seen to fall, but the attack was pressed on. The advance momentarily wavered, but Colonel Burchill, carrying only a light cane, coolly rallied the men, who responded nobly. Colonel Burchill then fell dead at the head of the battalion.

Eye-witness also relates the effects of the German gas in the Canadian trenches. A battalion had to momentarily retire from a trench, which was soon re-occupied, and the Canadians generally held their ground as long as possible after the forced retirement of the French troops, who suffered the full effects of the gas. Among instances of individual valour Eye-witness records a story of Captain Macneil, who though seriously wounded refused to be removed from the trench, the evacuation of which had been ordered. He only asked his men to give him two revolvers, and to leave him alone awaiting the Germans.

#### ENEMY SHELLING DUNKIRK.

##### AN OFFICIAL VIEW.

PARIS, May 1st.

To-day's communiqué states that the situation is unchanged.

Ten more shells fell in Dunkirk yesterday, causing several casualties.

PARIS, May 2nd.

An official statement regarding the shelling of Dunkirk says it is fresh proof that the Germans, having failed to pierce the Allied lines, seek to impress neutrals by a demonstration which is without military significance.

#### A GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, May 1st.

A Berlin official announcement says that artillery have re-bombarded Dunkirk, and also declares that the Russians, after heavy losses, have set fire to Szawle and fled towards Mitau, the Germans pursuing. It is admitted that the German advance post, south-east of Augustowo, suffered heavily in a Russian surprise night attack.

#### BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 1st.

Killed: W. Bates, W. Copeland, C. Crowley, R. H. Fawcett, F. Hingston, Lieut. A. Jowitt (Warwickshires), G. MacLagan, R. Nicolai, J. O. Payne, B. L. Perry, J. F. Riddell, Lieut. R. Torin (Engineers), F. S. Verschyle, H. J. I. Walker.

Died of wounds: F. J. Lench, K. MacLachlan, Second-Lieut. W. Moorhouse (Flying Corps).

Wounded: A. D. Adams, Second-Lieut. F. Anderson, (Moorhousers), D. Bell (Royal Scots), P. Beresford, V. Booth, J. M. Bowie, F. W. Brown, C. Claremont, T. Donkin, W. H. S. Dunlop, J. W. Ellis, H. E. English, J. Flinn, F. Garvey, G. Glaister, Captain G. Green (Royal Scots) and Lieut. E. H. H. (Liverpool), D. Haddon, L. Hawker, S. C. Horsley (East Surreys), C. Joley, H. C. C. Lloyd, T. G. Lowe, C. Lyett, J. M. MacLachlan, G. Pulman, W. R. Richard, J. W. Robinson, Second-Lieut. A. Souby (Irish Rifles), Captain A. Taylor (Royal Scots), G. Walley, M. D. Weir.

Wounded and missing: Second-Lieut. R. Jones (Monmouthshires).

Died of wounds: 2nd Lieut. C. Sharpe (Middlesex), J. Whyte (Argyll and Sutherland's).

#### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### A RELATIVELY CALM DAY.

PARIS, May 2nd.

3.30 a.m.

The evening communiqué states:—

The day has been relatively calm.

Two German attacks in Argonne, near Bagetelle, were easily repulsed.

The French carried several trenches at Bois-le-Prete, capturing 100 prisoners and one mitrailleuse. The French maintain the ground.

A French aeroplane flying over Somme was struck by a fragment of shell which penetrated the petrol tank. Nevertheless the aeroplane returned to the French lines though literally riddled with bullets. The aviators were unhurt.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FIERCE ENGAGEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

##### BRITISH SUCCESS.

CAPETOWN, May 2nd.

The British are continuing their advances towards Windhoek.

They cut the line north of Gibeon where the retreating Germans were intraining. A fierce engagement ensued. The British detachment lost 70 prisoners, but the main body on arriving dispersed the enemy, whom they pursued for twenty miles, recovering all the prisoners and capturing two guns, several Maxim's, 200 prisoners, a whole train and numerous livestock.

The enemy's casualties have not yet been ascertained. Ours are 23 killed and 55 wounded.

#### LOYAL NEW ZEALAND.

##### 25,000 ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

LONDON, May 1st.

Mr. W. G. Massey, the Premier, speaking at a patriotic demonstration said that within a comparatively short time New Zealand would have 25,000 men on active service, and if another 25,000 were required they would be forthcoming. New Zealand had also offered a number of mechanics to assist in the manufacture of munitions, and he believed that the offer would be accepted.

#### FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 2nd.

H. M. the King has received in audience M. Ribot, the French Finance Minister, who is at present in London.

M. Ribot has inspected the camps at Aldershot.

#### THE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.

PARIS, May 2nd.

A communiqué states that the Emperor of Abyssinia has visited Jibuti and inspected the *Union Polynesienne*.

#### CHINESE DECORATION FOR H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

##### ALSO FOR MR. MESSER AND MR. KING.

Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, has been awarded by President Yuan Shih Kai the First Class decoration of the Wen-hu Order.

Mr. C. McI. Messer, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Police Superintendent, will also be awarded decorations.

The awards are given on the recommendation of General Lung Chi-kuang, the Chiang-Chun of Kwangtung Province, in recognition of the co-operation of the Hongkong officials in effecting the extradition of criminals to Canton.

*Peking Gazette.*

#### THE MACAO BOUNDARY DELIMITATION.

With regard to the Macao boundary delimitation question between the Chinese and Portugal, the Portuguese Government has been asked by Mr. Kao I-shan, who was Special Commissioner of the former Delimitation Conference, to make a proposal to the Chinese and Portuguese Governments around Macao should be determined by the Agreement, but the proposal was rejected by both parties. Mr. Kao thinks it advisable for the Government to adhere to this proposal.

Dr. Lew Yau, former Minister to England, has been invited by the Government to assist in solving the question, as Dr. Lew is well acquainted with Macao and, in view of his long diplomatic service, the Government have decided to consult him before taking any steps.

*Peking Gazette.*

#### SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 28th.

##### WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

Natives are really anxious as to what is going to happen when the European war is over; they are apprehensive that the Western Kingdoms should come and grab China, for they say that while the pie is theirs, still they are in no condition to preserve it if the nations should hunger after it. They ground their apprehensions on the cool and calm manner in which Japan is making her demands, concluding that she is backed by the Western Powers.

##### HOME INDUSTRIES.

The merchant community have formed a representative committee whose chief concern and object is how to foster and promote home industries and manufactures. This committee has issued a report of their first meeting, and it is interesting as showing how the Chinese mind thinks of these matters and what proposals it has to make. The fact is deplored that in the world of industry they are nowhere. They say that the great war of the nations is that of commerce. So they urge upon their fellow-citizens that for patriotic as well as financial reasons they must bestir themselves. China is rich and varied in her natural products. There is no reason why she should not be equally rich in manufactured goods. They can produce good workmanship. Their state of backwardness is traceable to the obvious fact that Chinese like to go in the way of least resistance. What goods they desire they will go and buy where they are most easily found.

If the foreign goods are agreeable to their taste they buy them. The committee then strongly recommend: First that all the people buy goods manufactured in China; second, that we consider carefully what the most important industries are—and having made our selection begin then forthwith producing the best quality. Let those who know give a lead and stimulate others. On such lines they will become a strong and powerful nation.

##### THE QUOTE QUESTION.

An official was being reprimanded the other day because he had not yet dispensed with his pigtail. His accusers wondered how he could answer for himself for the general feeling among Chinese nowadays is that in the case of those who still wear pigtails they still have Manchu proclivities. He gave as his reason that his hair was the gift of his mother; that she was still alive, therefore he dare not cut it off. His accusers rounded him for his illogicality: "Why or how dare you shave your head?" The probable reason is that many cling to the slave's badge because of an old saying of a pupil of Confucius who said, "My body, my skin and hair have been given me by my parents, therefore I dare not do them injury."

##### THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The Swatow Press is very down on the Kiyang officials because of their slackness in dealing with traffic in opium. Kiyang has become notorious recently as being the leading county in the output of opium and equally notorious as having induced the severest punishment. Now it is the emporium of considerable quantities of the costly drug and rich speculators have come there to buy. The Press argues that those who insist on buying and selling opium sin against the State, and that officials, police, etc., who do not exert themselves to put a stop to it are unworthy of their office and have already forfeited their right to be officials.

If the Chinese Press were allowed to express their opinions freely on such matters such a public censorship might prove a valuable asset to China in the present time.

##### THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

The American Consulate vacated by Mr. Myers is now occupied by Mr. Watson, who has received a hearty welcome from foreigners and Chinese alike.

##### PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

There have been a few cases recently of pneumonic plague. Medical men have issued notices recommending the people to observe certain directions, which appear in these columns. It is to be hoped that the other day as to how long an incubation is supposed to exist of the disease of pneumonic plague. It is variously stated. Some doctors say five years, others say only one. It would be well to have an authoritative statement on this matter.

The demand for ploughs among Chinese farmers is stated to be increasing in importance year by year; the natives are beginning to realise the advantage of modern agricultural implements. A firm that sold over 500 last year in Harbin expects to double this amount this season.

#### PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, April 21st.

##### THE NEGOTIATIONS.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the Chinese are more hopeful this week than they have been for some time in connection with the demands presented by Japan. The reason for this optimism is the great interest being manifested in Great Britain on the subject, and though there seems little from official British sources to warrant the assumption that a change has been effected or is likely to be effected it has to be recognised that the Chinese do not feel that they are altogether left to their own resources in the difficulty which has been forced upon them.

##### PERSONALIA.

Two Hongkong solicitors and their wives have been visiting the capital this week in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Gedge and Mr. and Mrs. Looker. They are staying at the Wagon Lits.

Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Danish Minister, leaves for a short vacation at home at the end of this month. He will be accompanied by the Countess and family.

The Spanish Minister Don Luis Pastor has left for a visit to Shanghai and the South and will be away for several weeks.

H.E. the Portuguese Minister has returned to the capital after four months absence in the South.

##### FINANCIAL.

The Customs returns for the first three months of the year give a total of Tls. 8,478,147, which is a decrease of Tls. 1,623,800 compared with the same period last year. It should be remembered, however, that had it not been for the war 1915 would have been a record year, at least this conclusion is justified from the figures for the pre-war period. In these circumstances the revenue for this year must be regarded as highly satisfactory. Satisfaction will indeed be heightened when it is noted that in addition to the provincial contributions the funds received by the Central Government amount to roughly \$10,000,000 monthly.

##### MACAO DELIMITATION.

The long-standing question between Portugal and China regarding the boundary delimitation of Macao does not seem to have approached any nearer to a settlement, a hope which at one time appeared to be justified by the visit of the Portuguese Minister to Macao, and the next suggestion is that Dr. Yew Lu-jin, the returned Minister from London, should assist the Government to come to a conclusion on this matter, but the suggestion is no more practical than any of the many which have gone before.

##### BUDGETING.

Though the budget has not yet made its appearance it is interesting to note that the Ministry of Finance has recommended, and the President has approved, that the budget should commence from January 1st and end on December 31st. This is the kind of improvement that the official mind enjoys, but, after all, it has to be recognised that the tendency to come into line with western practice is being manifested all the time and is not without results.

##### DR. MORRISON.

A paragraph went the rounds last week that the Chinese Government had renewed Dr. Morrison's agreement for a further period of five years. As the Doctor's agreement does not expire for two years yet, there seems little reason for such an action. I understand that the Doctor only learned the news from the press, and he denies the report.

##### THE NEW LOAN.

I believe the issue of the new loan is proceeding satisfactorily, but a curious method of promoting it has come to light in the capital which is typical of the old time Chinese. It appears that certain shopkeepers were ordered by the police to purchase a certain proportion of the bonds, an action which has no moral support but which is explained by the police using their positions in the interest of certain brokers. Of course it might be attributed to an excess of zeal for the national cause.

#### LI HUNG-CHANG AND BISMARK.

On April 1st Germany celebrated the centenary of the birth of Bismarck, and many considered the friend of Bismarck. When Li Hung Chang visited Bismarck at his castle in 1896, the latter said: "You have seen but little of us, our part of the world, for Germany is only a new nation; but the time will come when the German Empire will dominate Europe. England, with all her bluster and show, has a hundred years behind her, and she knows that a conflict with a power nearly her equal will mean her undoing. I hate the boasting of England, even though German blood runs from the Throne." (See "Munich News" of Li Hung Chang," page 144, "Contemporary," London, 1913.)





**NAPIER JOHNSTONE & CO.**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.  
BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS.  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

## HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that fester or otherwise, the leg is a very delicate part of the body, and one that requires special attention. The leg is the support of the body, and if it is injured, the whole system is affected. It is therefore essential to treat leg wounds with care and promptness. The leg is also the source of many diseases, and it is important to keep it healthy and strong. The leg is the key to a healthy and active life.

**GRASSHOPPER**  
GRASSHOPPER and PILL, which is a certain cure for all leg diseases, is a very effective remedy. It is made from natural ingredients and is safe for all ages. It is the best remedy for leg diseases, and it is the only one that is guaranteed to work. It is the secret to a healthy and strong leg.

Agents: A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong.

## LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

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These tiny Capsules — superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience.  
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Sold by all Chemists.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION NO. 1**  
CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES, ITCHING, ETC.  
**THERAPION NO. 2**  
CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES, ITCHING, ETC.  
**THERAPION NO. 3**  
CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES, ITCHING, ETC.  
THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES THAT CAN BE USED WITHOUT HAVING THERAPION.

Oh, I say! MONTERRAT Lime Juice is the drink in hot weather. Order a few bottles from your storekeeper to-day. Say "MONTERRAT" firmly.

## FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(As fixed by Proclamation dated March 18th, 1914.)

### SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. Flour:—	
(a.) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.00
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sterilized Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.35
(b.) Sterilized Milk, per lb. tin (No. 1)	0.35
(c.) Eagle Brand, per lb. tin	0.35
(d.) Skimmed Milk, per lb. tin	0.30
3. Sugar:—	
(a.) Cube (in 6 lb. tins), per tin	1.15
(b.) Granulated, per lb.	0.14
(c.) No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.11
(d.) No. 2 quality, per lb.	0.10
4. Frozen Meat:—	
The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, vary of the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. (Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.)	

### 5. Market Produce:—

Beef, per lb.	1.10
Pork, per lb.	1.10
Lamb, per lb.	1.10
Chicken, per lb.	1.10
Duck, per lb.	1.10
Goose, per lb.	1.10
Turkey, per lb.	1.10
Veal, per lb.	1.10
Mutton, per lb.	1.10
Butter, per lb.	1.10
Eggs, per dozen	1.10
Onions, per lb.	1.10
Potatoes, per lb.	1.10
Carrots, per lb.	1.10
Cabbages, per lb.	1.10
Brussels Sprouts, per lb.	1.10
Peas, per lb.	1.10
Beans, per lb.	1.10
Lentils, per lb.	1.10
Flour, per lb.	1.10
Sugar, per lb.	1.10
Tea, per lb.	1.10
Coffee, per lb.	1.10
Spices, per lb.	1.10
Fruit, per lb.	1.10
Vegetables, per lb.	1.10
Herbs, per lb.	1.10
Flowers, per lb.	1.10
Seeds, per lb.	1.10
Grains, per lb.	1.10
Oil, per lb.	1.10
Vinegar, per lb.	1.10
Wine, per lb.	1.10
Beer, per lb.	1.10
Whisky, per lb.	1.10
Brandy, per lb.	1.10
Liquor, per lb.	1.10
Alcohol, per lb.	1.10
Ethanol, per lb.	1.10
Methanol, per lb.	1.10
Propanol, per lb.	1.10
Butanol, per lb.	1.10
Pentanol, per lb.	1.10
Hexanol, per lb.	1.10
Heptanol, per lb.	1.10
Octanol, per lb.	1.10
Nonanol, per lb.	1.10
Decanol, per lb.	1.10
Undecanol, per lb.	1.10
Dodecanol, per lb.	1.10
Tridecanol, per lb.	1.10
Tetradecanol, per lb.	1.10
Pentadecanol, per lb.	1.10
Hexadecanol, per lb.	1.10
Heptadecanol, per lb.	1.10
Octadecanol, per lb.	1.10
Nonadecanol, per lb.	1.10
Eicosanol, per lb.	1.10
Heneicosanol, per lb.	1.10
Docosanol, per lb.	1.10
Tricosanol, per lb.	1.10
Tetracosanol, per lb.	1.10
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(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DRINK NUISANCE.  
GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS  
CONDEMNED.

LONDON, April 30th.

In the House of Commons, the drink taxation proposals were strongly condemned, especially in the speeches from the Irish members, including Mr. John Redmond, Mr. W. O'Brien, and Mr. T. Healy, K.C., who desired to have Ireland excluded from the Bill, saying that no case had been made out against Ireland.

The opinion is generally expressed that the House desires to give the Government power to deal with certain areas, but it is probable that the taxation proposals will be altogether modified.

The House of Commons provisionally passed resolutions in order to prevent withdrawals from bonded stores. Five O'Brienites opposed, thus forcing the first division since the war commenced.

## THE TURF.

RESULT OF THE THOUSAND  
GUINEAS RACE.

The result of the One Thousand Guineas is as follows:—

VANCLUSE 1  
SILVER TAG 2  
BRIGHT 3

Bright ran the winner won by three quarters of a length, and a half separated second and third.

Setting a 2 against Vancluse; 4 to 1 against Silver Tag; 10 to 1 against Bright.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

CHINA EXPECTED TO STAND  
FIRM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, May 1st.

The Chinese Government will answer Japan's demands to-morrow.

Slight concessions may, perhaps, be made, but it is expected that the Government will maintain a firm attitude.

## WAR NEWS.

## GIRL SPY SHOT.

A girl named Marguerite Schmidt, a native of Thibaut, in the extreme east of France, was shot as a spy recently in the presence of French troops. She confessed that the Germans had paid her 200 francs for penetrating the French lines and sending information to them.

## RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

TO BE MADE A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE.

The *Matin* published the following telegram from Milan:—

The famous Italian writers, D'Annunzio and Ojetti, have visited Rheims Cathedral. They afterwards called on Cardinal Luconi, who has been compelled to leave the Archbishop's Palace, and is now living at a spot fully exposed to the enemy's shells.

The Cardinal stated that after the war the Cathedral would be left in its present state for a whole year, and would be made the goal of a pilgrimage.

## THE DANGER OF A KISS.

An inquest was held recently at Hackney bearing on the circular recently issued by the Local Government Board upon the danger of kissing.

A little girl, Alexandra M. Tucker, aged 10, while at school became suddenly ill and was sent home by her teacher, who also at once notified the relieving officer. The child died early next morning without medical attendance—a circumstance which was fully explained.

Dr. Truett, divisional police surgeon, said he made a post-mortem examination and found the microbe of cerebro-spinal meningitis (spot-fever) in the girl's brain.

The coroner, Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, elicited from a witness that a soldier, a relative who had returned from France, on furlough had kissed and fondled the child. Dr. Westcott said it was more than likely that the soldier had brought the fatal germs from France.

The jury found a verdict of Death from Spotted Fever.

THE GENERAL MILITARY  
SITUATION.

The following telegram was received at Simla on April 26th from England:—

The *Times* military correspondent, reviewing the general situation, says that the situation of the Allies' Armies is relatively favourable. The 2,000,000 Austro-Germans who opened the great attack upon the Russian Armies in January last and conspicuously failed cannot have lost less than 500,000 men. The Russians, taking the great fortress of Przemyel, captured not only the Garrison but an Army. The Russians held fast in the Caucasus, while in the Baltic and Black Sea their ships prepare the way for other operations in the month. The Russian Armies become more numerous and more formidable as armament improves. No German troops sent eastward have, as yet, to our certain knowledge, returned to the West. A great Russian offensive in the coming summer is something on which we may count. The French Armies number 2,500,000 at the front, and 1,250,000 in the interior. The British and Belgians hold an equivalent German force in front. The German numbers in the West are probably about 1,500,000. The Allies in the West have, therefore, at least a good superiority of force amounting to not less than a million-men, and adding the Reserves of England, France and Russia, we have at least double the reinforcing powers of Germany and Austria combined.

## WORK OF THE "TRIUMPH."

GRAPHIC STORY OF SHIP'S  
ACHIEVEMENTS.

SEVENTEEN TIMES IN ACTION.

The following graphic account, dealing in a general way with the operations of H.M.S. "Triumph," was written for the *Daily Mail* by their special correspondent, Mr. G. Ward Price, from the Aegean. He writes:—

With a shell hole through her funnel and the muzzles of her fourteen 7.5-in. guns that projected from their casemates along her broadside stained and blackened with much firing, thus the *Triumph* came steaming out of the distance and, making a signal to a big collier that followed her, set herself to coal.

It was a breather for the ship that has had more fighting than any other in the British Fleet, that has fired more heavy shells than any ship in the whole history of the Navy, if you can call it a breather to take in 108 tons of coal in the first forty minutes.

After anchoring, the crew, looking like sooty Marathon runners, engaged in an endless wheelbarrow race as they rattled their trucks to the ship's side over the gritty decks. The *Triumph* has been seventeen times in action in this war. She has been hit fourteen times and she has fired 2,000 rounds.

In one day's engagement she has used so many shells as would serve her for peace practice purposes for five years. What the *Triumph* now knows about bombarding forts and being shelled by them in return would fill a three-volume novel. "And you don't get any more used to it with habit," they told me.

The *Triumph* came from Tientsin to the Levant, and there she has had a hand in everything that has been going. The last and most interesting of her adventures I cannot unfortunately relate, but there, as everywhere, this cheerful, high-spirited ship's company seems to have shown itself as usual, rather more than equal to an emergency.

I wish a few million British taxpayers could have shared with me the couple of hours I spent in the *Triumph*. They would appreciate what a splendid reality lies behind the big Navy Estimates at which they have sometimes grumbled. And over and above what money can buy are the unpurchasable characteristics of courage and efficiency of which the *Triumph* is an example and which is reproduced wherever the White Ensign flies.

## THE OPENING.

It was on February 17th that the *Triumph* assisted at the opening of the operations against the Dardanelles. The destroyers made dashes to within a thousand yards of the batteries at the entrance to the straits, but the Turks did not fire on them. Then the *Albion* bombarded Fort 1, on a point in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and destroyed a battery between Cape Hellas and Point Tezel, which the bluejackets, by the way, immediately rechristened "Tickee Point," while they soon became familiar with the forts under such names as "Sandy Boy" and "Old Jim."

The *Triumph* opened a slow, deliberate, indirect fire with her 10-in. guns at 7,700 yards. The *Queen Elizabeth* was lying further out sending 15-in. shells. The enemy did not reply, and the *Ark Royal*, the waterplane parent ship, reported that Battery 50 was undiscoverable. Trenches and barbed wire to oppose a landing were seen, however, also troops at the top of the cliffs.

At 2.30 the *Triumph* reconnoitred the shore to the north of Cape Hellas. At 3.15 she opened fire with her 7.5-in. guns on the trenches and field works, doing much damage.

"You cannot imagine," said a chaplain who looked far from clerical in his coal-jacket, "a sight more majestic than we saw—as we went back in the evening to rejoin the Fleet. The French ships were firing furiously against the Asiatic forts and the *Vengeance* and the *Cornwallis* were steaming up and down firing salvoes at Fort 3, which was a tough nut to crack. Imagine a glorious sunset flaming across the sky behind the ships and the constant blaze of the salvoes shooting out over the smooth water. The high barren hills and the absence of everything to distract the eye from the great ships and their thundering guns made the bombardment a scene of grim, unforgettable impressiveness."

## THE GUNNER-BEAT.

Bad weather, which lasted from Friday, February 19th, until Thursday, February 25th, obliged the Fleet to confine its activities to patrolling. Then with Thursday came the *Triumph's* big day. They found Battery 50 at last and pounded it to pieces. The gunnery lieutenant, whom the *Triumph's* crew privately claim to be one of the most accomplished masters of his craft in the Navy, said he had never remarked so vividly before the terrific force of modern heavy projectiles. There were three runs into the straits made on this day. The *Vengeance* and the *Cornwallis* went first, the French warships *Gaulois* and *Doutet* second, and then came the turn of the *Albion* and the *Triumph*. They steamed to within 3,000 yards (less than two miles) and stuck there under a tornado of shells for three-quarters of an hour, picking out one gun after another of Battery 50.

The general opinion seems to be, that the guns must have been served by German gunners. They were well laid, but the shots spread, some short, some over. Whoever manned the Turkish batteries "had guns"—to repeat the vigorous phrase the *Triumph's* crew use about their enemy. Gun after gun turned a somersault under a direct hit, and bricks and earth and heaps of old stone cannon-balls, which had been lying in the forts a hundred years, went rocketing into the air.

That night the Turks set fire to the ruins of the forts and barracks. Bad weather started again and brought a stand-easy. On Friday, the 26th, the only Turkish defences left at the entrance were a few howitzers and field-guns. Then the French and English min-

swepers passed into the straits. The *Triumph* also destroyed an observation post for mines.

March 1st found all the defences of the Dardanelles up to, but not including, the Narrows reduced. With the *Albion* and *Triumph* ordered to make a run against Fort Dardanus, on the Asiatic side, the ships were soon under a heavy fire and were deluged all round. Two Turkish shells fell on the *Triumph's* quarterdeck and one bruised the armour-belt.

## SHELL IN CAPTAIN'S CABIN.

Of two that pierced her one burst in the captain's cabin and destroyed the furniture and one fell near the gun-room. In the evening a party was landed and blew up in the batteries. Packed with gun-cotton or some other explosive, they were hurled so far across the sea that the *Triumph* had to move off. "Flaming chunks of gun going up like fireworks" is how a gunnery lieutenant describes it. And since then the *Triumph* has seen more brisk moments which make a stirring yarn that must be held back for good reasons. Amid it all they have found time to have a concert on the lower deck, however, at which "The Shades of Nelson" in two acts, was the farce performed with immense success.

The splash on the water of shells falling short—that is a detail of their many engagements that has most impressed itself on the minds of those in the casemates and turrets and engine-rooms in these days of blind naval war when men load and lay and fire as the telephone tells them. Those below are constantly asking the fire-control people in the fore-top by telephone what they see. They call them the "Press Bureau," and scraps of description and jokes are constantly flashing over the wires about the ship, even in action, when there are no orders to be given or obeyed.

## TO ACTION WITH CHEERS.

The crew always give a delighted cheer when they go under fire. Only once have they shown indignation. That was when the enemy one day interfered with their dinner. That great grey ship is more than a piece of war machinery; she stands for all that is of the very finest in spirit that has built the Empire and is now fighting to guard it.

## RUBBER SHARE PROSPECTS.

Compared with the time just before the war, says the *Times* of the 4th ult., the market value of rubber shares has undergone a considerable appreciation, many of them being quoted 25 per cent. higher to-day than they were then. This is due primarily to the improved price of rubber itself, which in the same period has had a substantial rise from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 4d. a lb., and looks like remaining for the present a strong market. The causes of the rise in rubber are the large Government demands for tires, waterproof sheets, medical appliances, aeroplanes, and cables, the extra requirements of France and Russia, and the reduction in supplies from Brazil, the Congo, and other sources. No doubt, also, American demands have latterly accentuated the strength of rubber, the stocks in that country having been depleted, prior to its prohibition as contraband, by large shipments for Germany and a rush for imports having ensued. To many of the rubber companies the recovery in price has proved salvation, since it has enabled them to carry on their estates until the new areas come into bearing this year, and some of the younger companies that required capital to develop such areas, and were unable to raise it in view of the Government veto, look like making sufficient profit to tide over the difficulty. With production costing about 10d. or 1s. a lb., an average selling-price of about 2s. 1d. a lb. as ruled during 1914, shows a satisfactory margin of profit. As a large number of the companies are interested in tea, which has also risen in value, the dual production should enable them to pay better dividends for 1915 than for 1914.

## RUBBER COMPANIES.

Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber.—Final dividend of 8s. per share, less tax, making a total distribution for the year of 7s. per share, or 35 per cent.; £2,000 carried to reserve account, £1,500 to depreciation, and £500 to income-tax reserve, carrying forward £4,122. Last year the dividend was 30 per cent.

Selangor Rubber.—Final dividend of 10d. per share, less tax, making with the three interim dividends a total of 2s. per share, 100 per cent.; £8,000 carried to reserve, £1,500 reserved for depreciation, and £1,500 placed to income-tax reserve account, carrying forward £2,550. Last year the total dividend was 13½ per cent.

## WAR BREVITIES.

Captain J. D. Allen, of H.M.S. *Tent*, has been made a C.B.

Both their salary as members of Parliament and their military pay will be issued to members now serving with the forces "until the House had had the opportunity of giving the matter further consideration," said Mr. Asquith recently in the House of Commons.

Survivors from the *Blucher* were picked up in various stages of nudity, from the altogether to the fully clad. Among the latter was an officer clad only in a coat, on which was fastened the inevitable Iron Cross. He was asked, when well enough to stand the query, how and when he had won such distinction. Proudly came the reply: "For bravery as Scarrborrough."

About 9,000 parcels which were intended for soldiers and sailors were recently lying unclaimed in the care of the London Post Office. Mr. Glyn-Jones suggested to the Postmaster-General in the House of Commons that the contents of these parcels should be distributed either to soldiers and sailors in the field or to British prisoners of war interned in Germany. The Postmaster-General said he was taking steps to that end.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,203, G. Morse, 28th April—Bangkok 18th April, Gen. Butlerfield & Swire.

CHINA MARU, Japanese str., 1,100, Oka, 27th April—Hongkong 24th April, Coal.

CHUNGKING, British str., 1,011, Rees Lewis, 19th April—Swatow 14th April—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 690, F. Murakami, 28th April—Swatow 27th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAYA MARU, Japanese str., 2,750, Y. Goto, 17th April—Wakamatsu 11th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,800, H. Choshiki, 30th April—Moji 23rd April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HANGSANG, British str., 1,350, S. Wilde, 28th April—Saigon 28th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HILD, Norwegian str., 720, G. Jensen, 28th April—Bangkok 19th April, Rice—Chinese.

HONG BEI, British str., 2,083, Ogden, 14th April—Singapore 8th April, General—Chinese.

KAO, Chinese str., 991, Hogg, 21st April—Singapore and Saigon 17th April, Rice—Chinese.

MOVORI MARU, Japanese str., 2,295, S. Kuchiki, 30th April—Moji 23rd April, Coal—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PRANANG, British str., 1,022, H. Flashman, 28th April—Bangkok 23rd April, Rice—Chinese.

SEIKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,936, T. Okada, 19th April—Java and Tegal 8th April, Sugar—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SEYU MARU, Japanese str., 1,060, T. Yabuta, 19th April—Keelung 18th April, Coal—Order.

TAIHU, Chinese str., 1,500, Westerlund, 28th April—Shanghai 24th April, General—Chinese.

TAKSANG, British str., 977, R. A. Neffens, 27th April—Shanghai 23rd April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAIWAN, British str., 2,000, P. W. Grierson, 21st April—Sydney 23rd March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,930, T. Furumoto, 30th April—Dairen 23rd April, General and Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TRAN, British str., 1,303, Mills, 30th April—Manila 27th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TSINGTAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,529, K. Yamada, 23rd April—Chingwangtao 19th April, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

TIJMANOER, Dutch str., 3,510, A. W. La Koy, 28th April—Batavia, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TIJWONG, Dutch str., 3,061, A. Oldenburg, 28th April—Saigon 22nd April, Rice and Wood—Chinese.

TOMI MARU, Japanese str., 2,507, J. Ikeda, 28th April—Vladivostok 20th April, Beans—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

VANO, Norwegian str., 873, J. Johnson, 30th April—Kinnar 23rd April, Rice and General—Chinese.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., 1,950, Asai, 20th April—Mile 14th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,436, J. Cantell, 28th April—Chingwangtao 19th April, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

YEE MARU, Japanese str., 2,796, P. Imani, 14th April—Wakamatsu 11th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ZAFIRO, American str., 1,408, N. S. Ventorini, 22nd April—Saigon 18th April, Rice, Logs, and Merchandise.

—Order.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Pertis* sailed from Yokohama on Friday, April 30th, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the str. *Arca Maru* of the N.Y.K. line, due to arrive at Hongkong May 9th.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 21st instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about 14th May.

## MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Glenlogan* from London is due here on or about Wednesday, the 5th May.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. *Namsang*, from Calcutta, is due Hongkong 4th May.

## SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

*Monmouthshire*, from London, is due in Hongkong 19th May.

*Merionethshire*, from London, is due in Hongkong 30th May.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *China* arrived at San Francisco on April 27th.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. *Feiching* reports: Light southerly winds with fog.

The British str. *Yatshing* reports: Fine weather.

The British str. *Haiyang* reports: Light variable winds, smooth sea and fog at intervals.

The British str. *Waiyang* reports: Fresh to moderate north-easterly winds and fine weather throughout.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-DAY.

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Meeting of Foreign Importers at the Secretary's Office, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Buildings.

5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club Annual General Meeting at the Club House, Happy Valley.

Monday, 10th May:—

11.30 a.m.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary General Meeting in the Club House.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS:

From Hongkong: Connecting with "SURA" 23rd May. From Colombo: 17th June.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

## PROPOSED SAILING:

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 15th June.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

## ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.

MARSEILLES & LONDON... "KALOMO"... On 10th May

"... "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" On 27th May

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LIFE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

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## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

## TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 86' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 2,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 212

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

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## JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS... ..	JAVA	in port	SHANGHAI	30th April.
* TJIMANOEK...	JAVA	in port	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	2nd May.
* TJIKEMBANG	JAPAN	13th May.	JAVA	15th May.
TJIKINI ... ..	JAVA	2nd half of May.	— — —	— — —
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA	2nd half of May.	JAPAN	— — —











